THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1775. THE NUMBER 31.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
OR THE
NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS. —— Hor.

LONDON, March 20.

Abſtract of the teſtimony laid before the *Houſe* of Lords and the debates thereon, upon reading the Fiſhery Bill on Thurſday laſt.

MR. Seth Jenkins, maſter of a trading veſſel, was the firſt witneſs called. He ſaid that the inhabitants of the iſland of Nantucket conſiſt of about 6 or 7000 ſouls, moſtly Quakers; that their whole employment was in fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland, and in the whale fiſhery; that they generally fitted out 32 ſail of ſhips annually, navigated by 2400 ſeamen, the average produce of the cargoes at market was about 90,000l. that the veſſels were moſtly built in America, which found the timber, the maſts and the iron, all the other materials being the produce of Great-Britain, beſides the fiſhing tackling, nets, &c. that they had their proviſions from the continent, which being cut off by the preſent bill, they muſt periſh with FAMINE from two cauſes equally inevitable, being deprived at the ſame time of the means of purchaſing or procuring proviſions, had they the liberty ſo to do, or of the liberty, had they the means of paying for them; that the New-England provinces produced a ſufficient quantity of proviſions for their own conſumption, except in the article of bread corn; that they had wheat flour and indian corn from the more ſouthern provinces of New-York, Pennſylvania, &c. that if they ſhould be cut off from thoſe ſupplies, the certain effects of ſuch a prohibition muſt be a FAMINE; that they are in no habit of cultivating their land, ſo as as raiſe corn ſufficient for ſome years for their ſupport, nor with their greateſt efforts of induſtry, could they be able to raiſe a ſubſtitute, ſuch as potatoes, &c. in the place of corn, ſufficient to prevent a FAMINE; and, that he was well convinced that no temptation would induce them to ſettle in Nova-Scotia, or about Halifax, as they believe it to be a military government.

Mr. Brook Watſon, an American merchant, was the next perſon examined. He ſaid, that he went to America in the year 1764, with an intention of acquiring every poſſible information relative to the ſtate of the trade and commerce of that country, and after the moſt laborious reſearches and careful inveſtigations, he found it to be of the utmoſt conſequence, and daily on the increaſe; that among the firſt important branches of their commerce, he diſcovered the fiſhery to be one, continually employing 6000 ſeamen and 150 ſail of veſſels, beſides the numbers employed to carry the cod, whale-fins, blubber, oil, &c. to the ſeveral European markets. He then entered into a long detail, enumerating the ſeveral articles juſt mentioned, the places they were diſpoſed of, and the various great and important benefits derived to the mother country, where the whole at laſt centered. He ſtated that the amount of the fiſhery or the neat proceeds at the Weſt-Indian, Portugueſe, Italian, and Spaniſh markets was about 290,000l. per annum on an average; and he believed it to be conſiderably increaſed ſince he made his computation. He further informed the H—, that the amount of the exports to America at that period, was about 2,700,000l. per annum; and that he believed it was ſince very conſiderably increaſed. He obſerved, that the general entries at the Cuſtom-Houſe are uſually very erroneous; and being aſked how he could pretend to ſpeak with ſuch accuracy upon the ſubject, he anſwered, that at the time of the repeal of the ſtamp-act, the committee of merchants agreed to put in unſigned papers into a box, ſtating the amount of their reſpective exports; and that upon examination, thoſe papers furniſhed the round ſum of 2,610,000l. He was then preſſed to declare, if all the ſuppoſed hardſhips and ſevere conſequences dreaded from the bill might not be eaſily prevented by the people on whom this bill was intended to operate. He ſaid, if he had liberty to ſpeak his ſentiments, he was ready to reply. Being deſired to proceed, he ſaid in the inſtance now before the Houſe, the very reverſe was known to be the caſe; for here are 7000 perſons doomed to STARVE for want of proviſions, or the means of paying for them if they had them, without any imputed fault or act of diſobedience whatſoever; therefore, ſays he, I think that thoſe people at leaſt cannot, by any act of their own, prevent the ruin and deſtruction which now threatens them, as they are ready to ſubmit to every ordinance and command of the mother-country.

Meſſrs. Liſter and Davis, two merchants of Poole to Newfoundland, were next ſeverally examined. Their evidence went to prove, that there are upon an average about 36,000 tons of ſhipping employed in that fiſhery, beſides ſhallops; that out of that number Poole and Dartmouth ſupply about two thirds, and that they are manned in the proportion of 100 men to a veſſel of 200 tons, or one man to two ton; that thoſe crews conſiſt generally of 12 able ſeamen, and 88 paſſengers; that to every four ſeamen they are obliged to carry out a green-man, that is, to make a man, unuſed to the ſea, learn to work the ſhip, row, &c. that the whole number employed is about 20,000 perſons, and the neat produce of the cargoes at market about 500,000l. that if a total prohibition took place, ſo as entirely and perpetually to exclude the New-Englanders, Great-Britain would almoſt this year, and ever after be enabled entirely to ſupply the European markets; that this would be much more advantageous to the mother-country, as it would occaſion an encreaſe of ſeamen, fit to man our fleets on any emergency, which could not be the caſe in either event, were the New-England fiſhery continued; for, in the firſt place, the profits never centered here, nor did their fiſhery ſcarcely afford a ſingle ſeamen in time of war, as they were exempted by act of parliament from the preſs. They added beſides, that France could never come in competition with us, as they had neither the means of curing the fiſh when catched, nor the mode of fitting it for the foreign markets; that the ſpecies of fiſh now ſold in Spain was moſtly cured by the Americans, but that the Britiſh fiſhery could ſoon ſupply that market; and that on the whole, France hardly caught fiſh enough to anſwer their own conſumption. For the reaſons before aſſigned, they ſaid France would never be able to extend their fiſhery, namely, the want of room to cure and dry their fiſh.

Capt. Molineux Shuldham was next examined. He confirmed the teſtimony of the laſt two witneſſes in many particulars. He ſaid, the numbers were about twenty thouſand employed; and that for the ſeveral reaſons enumerated by the two preceding witneſſes, it would be better, for every reaſon of policy and commerce, to increaſe our trade, and ſtrengthen our navy, to reſerve that branch of it entirely to the inhabitants of Great-Britain and Ireland. He was followed in the ſame ſentiments by Sir Hugh Palliſer, comptroller of the navy, who aſſerted, that the New-England people did the Britiſh fiſhery a great deal of hurt in many reſpects; that they debauched our ſeamen, carried on an illicit trade with the French at St. Piere and Miquelone, and ſmuggling French commodities purchaſed at thoſe places into the American continent; that they ſupplied them in return with fiſh, the implements of fiſhing, and all the different means of carrying it on; and that he believed in his conſcience, had it not been for this illicit correſpondence, and the various means it furniſhed, which he endeavoured all in his power to prevent, the French muſt have been obliged to abandon all thoughts of eſtabliſhing any fiſhery or ſettlement on Newfoundland. He ſtated the numbers employed in 1768, the laſt year of his being on that ſtation, to be 5000 ſeamen, 6000 paſſengers, 10,000 reſidenters on the iſland, and 2000 green-men, or landmen, inſtructed in the art of navigation. The groſs number agreed pretty nearly with the Poole merchants account, but it was evident it made no more than two thirds of the number ſtated by thoſe gentlemen, if the green-men were included in the paſſengers. Thoſe naval officers likewiſe aſſerted, that they could not get any ſeamen out of the New-England veſſels; and if they could, they would not chuſe it, as they were not fit for their purpoſe; and that on the other hand, the Britiſh ſeamen employed in the fiſhery were the very beſt, thoſe employed in the coal trade only excepted.

L—d S——k, as ſoon as the above examination was finiſhed, moved that the debate on the motion for committing the bill ſhould ſtand over for the next day.

On Thurſday, as ſoon as the private buſineſs was finiſhed, Lord Dartmouth moved for the order of the day; which being read, the Marquis of Rockingham roſe, and in a very able ſpeech oppoſed the commitment of the bill. He aſſerted roundly that the bill was oppreſſive and tyrannical throughout; that the principle which pervaded it, and the means of putting it in execution, had but one merit, that of conſiſtency; and that from the ſame motive, he ſhould heartily diſſent to every ſyllable of its contents. He ſaid, he meant not to trouble their Lordſhips in any future ſtage of the bill, or perhaps at all on the ſame ſubject during the continuance of the ſeſſions, for which reaſon he wiſhed and hoped for their indulgence on the preſent occaſion. He deſired to repeat, that the preſent bill, and every other framed on the ſame principle, and directed to the ſame object, to be attained only by the moſt flagrant acts of cruelty and oppreſſion, muſt for ever continue to meet with his ſtrongeſt diſapprobation. After examining the general principle of the bill, which he loudly condemned and reprobated in the moſt marked expreſſions, he proceeded to examine the cruel and perſecuting means deviſed for enforcing it, which he ſaid exactly reſembled the mode adopted by Marſhal Rozen, King James the ſecond's French General in Ireland, in order to reduce the rebellious citizens and other defenders of Londonderry. They, brave men, as the Americans are now, were ſtiled traitors and rebels; and they, as well as our rebellious ſubjects in America, were to be ſtarved into compliance; that is, the means employed were to be juſtified by the goodneſs of the cauſe. He then read, out of Macpherſon's State Papers, an order from Rozen, for obliging the garriſon of Derry to ſubmit, which was to collect the wives, children, and aged parents of the garriſon, to drive them under the walls of the town, there to periſh in the preſence of their parents, huſbands, and other relations; and if they offered to return, to fire on them, and maſſacre them. But added his Lordſhip, weak, infatuated, and bigotted as that Prince was, his heart revolted at ſuch a horrid expedient of ſubduing his enemies; for as ſoon as it reached his knowledge, he immediately countermanded the barbarous order, and left the innocent and inoffending to their liberty. The principle I contend was the ſame, the rebels might have avoided and prevented the barbarous purpoſe, by ſubmitting; ſo we ſhall be told in the courſe of this day's debate may the rebels of America. His Lordſhip then entered into a comparative view of the trade of America at different periods; and that of New-England in particular. He quoted from the papers lying on the table, that the amount of the exports in the year 1704 amounted to no more than 70,000 l. per annum, in half a century, in the year 1754, it was 180,000 l; about the time of the repeal of the ſtamp-act, in 1764, it was nearly 400,000 l; and within the laſt ten

[illegible], it had ſo prodigiouſly encreaſed as to amount to 7 or 800,000 l. This encreaſe had extended itſelf, he was well aſſured, in pretty nearly the ſame proportion to all the other colonies; and it appeared by a gentleman who gave evidence at the bar, Mr. Watſon, that the amount of total exports in the laſt mentioned period, was above 2,600,000 l. His Lordſhip ſaid, he could not help remarking the agreement there was, between that gentleman's account and the one on the table, which made the exports to all America in 1764 about 2,700,000 l. His Lordſhip dwelt a conſiderable time on the ſtrange, mutilated, imperfect accounts laid by the King's miniſters before Parliament; and particularly relative to a letter written by Lord Dunmore, giving an account of the then ſtate of Virginia, dated ſome day in December, in which he omits to take the leaſt notice of the aſſociation and declaration entered into by the army under his command early in the preceding November. It was impoſſible he ſaid that his Lordſhip could be ignorant of ſo important a fact, which happened on the ſpot; but were that even ſo, a paper which he held in his hand made it clear, that his Lordſhip could be at leaſt no ſtranger of its being publiſhed at Williamſburgh in Virginia, the ſeat of his government, two days preceding the date of his celebrated diſpatch, in the Virginia Gazette. Perhaps it might have been a ſpurious account, and as ſuch his Lordſhip could not have taken notice of it; but if that were the caſe, he ſhould be obliged to ſome noble Lord in adminiſtration to riſe and tell him ſo, otherwiſe he muſt continue to think that the proceeding of the noble Governor was not to be accounted for conſiſtent with his duty, or at leaſt with the duty of thoſe, who, having better information, thought proper to hold it back. The noble Marquis concluded his ſpeech with a general diſapprobation of all the meaſures purſued relative to America, ſince the repeal of the ſtamp act; and predicting that an uſeful and conſtitutional agreement in ſentiments, and a cordial reciprocallity of intereſts, would never take place between them and the mother-country, till the ſame principles were once more recurred to, and ſimilar meaſures adopted.

[To be continued.]

The following is a copy of the addreſs and petition delivered to his Majeſty on Friday at St. James's by four of the principal people called Quakers.

To George the third, King of Great-Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, the Addreſs and Petition of the people called Quakers.

May it pleaſe the King!

"GRATEFULLY ſenſible of the protection and indulgence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happineſs and the proſperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy royal preſence.

"Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow-ſubjects; impreſſed with an apprehenſion of calamities in which the whole Britiſh empire may be involved, and moved by an ardent deſire to promote thy royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we beſeech thy gracious regard to our petition.

"From the intercourſe ſubſiſting between us and our brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are perſuaded there are not in thy extenſive dominions, ſubjects more loyal and more zealouſly attached to thy royal perſon, thy family and government, than in the provinces of America and amongſt all religious denominations.

"We preſume not to juſtify the exceſſes committed, nor to enquire into the cauſes which may have produced them; but influenced by the principles of that religion which proclaims 'peace on earth and good will to men,' we humbly beſeech thee to ſtay the ſword; that means may be tried to effect without bloodſhed and all the evils of inteſtine war, a firm and laſting union with our fellow-ſubjects in America.

"Great and arduous as the taſk may appear, we truſt men may be found in this country and in America, who, properly authoriſed, would with a zeal and ardor becoming an object ſo important, endeavour to compoſe the preſent differences, and eſtabliſh a happy and permanent reconciliation on that firm foundation, the reciprocal intereſt of each part of the Britiſh empire.

"That the Almighty, by whom Kings reign and princes decree juſtice, may make thee the happy inſtrument of perpetuating harmony and concord through the ſeveral parts of thy extenſive dominions; that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations, and a long ſucceſſion of thy deſcendants fill, with honour to themſelves and happineſs to a grateful people, the throne of their anceſtors, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful ſubjects."

MARCH 22. The vague anſwers that the States General have given, to all the repreſentations and enquiries of the court of Great-Britain concerning their conduct towards our American ſubjects, it is ſaid, is now a very principal matter under the conſideration of our miniſters, the conſequence of which will be, it is thought, that ſome of our men of war will pay a viſit to ſome of their ſettlements, and ſee if that will bring them to reaſon.

Lord Guernſey, it is ſaid, ſucceeds to the board of admiralty, inſtead of the E. of Briſtol, who reſigns; and though our navy is at preſent the moſt gallant that we ever yet had, yet, as there is no ſea lord in the department, may not theſe lines be wondrouſly true?

"Should Neptune at the board now take his place,
"Is there a Lord would know his monarch's face?"

Some time ago it was in agitation to bring in a bill to oblige every fighting parſon to throw off his gown and enter into the army, but dropped for that time. It is now revived, and 'tis thought it will certainly paſs into a law before the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

MARCH 29. A gentleman arrived in town laſt week from Nottingham reports, that the hoſiery trade there was in a ſtate of ſtagnation, and the manufacturers in the greateſt diſtreſs for want of employment, entirely owing to the interruption of the American commerce.

A more correct account of what paſſed in the Houſe of Commons on Monday laſt relative to the motion made by Mr. Hartley,

As ſoon as the honourable member had finiſhed his ſpeech, he made the following motion:

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders, that letters of requiſition be written to the ſeveral provinces of his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America, to make proviſion for the purpoſe of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſaid colonies and plantations, and that his Majeſty will be pleaſed to order all ſuch addreſſes, as he ſhall receive in anſwer to the aforeſaid requiſitions, to be laid before this houſe."

After debating the matter about two hours and an half, and entertaining the Houſe with a few old American ſtories, which every member by this time has told to his wife and family ten times over, the queſtion was put, and it paſſed in the negative without troubling the houſe with a diviſion.

Mr. Hartley, being determined not to be out done by his friend Mr. Burke, gave the Houſe to underſtand he had a ſtring of motions to follow the one already moved, and which are briefly as follow:

Motion the 2d.—"That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend for three years the Boſton port act." The queſtion was put, and it paſſed in the negative.

Motion the 3d.—"That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend for two years the act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in America."—The queſtion being put, and paſſed likewiſe in the negative.

Motion the 4th and laſt.—"That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the Maſſachuſetts charter act for three years."—The queſtion was put, and it ſhared the ſame fate with the reſt.

Yeſterday the American mutiny bill was read a ſecond time in the lower aſſembly and committed.

Yeſterday evening, in conſequence of an advertiſement in ſome of the daily papers, there was a meeting of the Livery of London, at the half moon tavern, Cheapſide. About half after eight o'clock Mr. Saxby was unanimouſly voted into the chair, when Mr. Maſkall avowed himſelf the author of the advertiſement, declaring that the diſtreſſed ſituation of our American brethren principally induced him to it. He then delivered to the chairman the following reſolution for the determination of the aſſembly, viz.

Reſolved, that a requiſition be made to the Lord Mayor for convening a Common-Hall with all convenient ſpeed, to petition the throne againſt the late proceedings againſt our brethren in America; and likewiſe againſt ſuch bills as are now depending againſt them. Mr. Stone moved an amendment—"That the livery in Common-Hall aſſembled, might conſider of the moſt effectual methods to redreſs the grievances which might affect our American brethren." After an altercation of an hour and a half, the qneſtion was put, whether the original motion ſhould ſtand or with the amendment, when on a diviſion the numbers were,

For the original motion, - -	32
For the amendment - - -	18
Majority	14

ANNAPOLIS, May 12.

General GAGE's account of the late battle at BOSTON.

The following was this day received by the poſt, incloſed in a letter from General GAGE dated, BOSTON, April 29, 1775. which we give to the public by authority.

A circumſtantial account of an attack, that happened on the 19th of April, 1775, on his Majeſty's troops, by a number of the people of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

ON Tueſday the 18th of April, about half paſt ten at night, lieutenant col. Smith of the 10th regiment, embarked from the common at Boſton, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the troops there, and landed on the oppoſite ſide; from whence he began his march towards Concord, where he was ordered to deſtroy a magazine of military ſtores, depoſited there for the uſe of an army, to be aſſembled in order to act againſt his Majeſty and his government. ——— The colonel called his officers together, and gave orders that the troops ſhould not fire, unleſs fired upon; and after marching a few miles, detached ſix companies of light infantry, under the command of major Pitcairn, to take poſſeſſion of two bridges on the other ſide of Concord; ſoon after, they heard many ſignal guns and the ringing of alarm bells repeatedly, which convinced them the country was riſing to oppoſe them, and that it was a pre-concerted ſcheme to oppoſe the king's troops, whenever there ſhould be a favourable opportunity for it. —— About three o'clock the next morning, the troops being advanced within two miles of Lexington, intelligence was received, that about 500 men in arms were aſſembled, and determined to oppoſe the King's troops; and on Major Pitcairn's galloping up to the head of the advanced companies, two officers informed him that a man (advanced from thoſe that were aſſembled) had preſented his muſket and attempted to ſhoot them, but the piece flaſhed in the pan: on this the Major gave directions to the troops to move forward, but on no account to fire, nor even to attempt it, without orders. When they arrived at the end of the village, they obſerved about 200 armed men drawn up on a green and when the troops came within one hundred yards of them, they began to file off towards ſome ſtone walls on their right flank; the light infantry obſerving this, ran after them; the Major inſtantly called to the ſoldiers not to fire, but to ſurround and diſarm them; ſome of them who had jumped over a wall, then fired 4 or 5 ſhot at the troops, wounded a man of the 10th regiment, and the Major's horſe in two places, and at the ſame time ſeveral ſhot were fired from a meeting-houſe on the left: upon this, without any order or regularity, the light infantry began a ſcattered fire, and killed ſeveral of the country people, but were ſilenced as ſoon as the authority of their officers could make them.

After this, colonel Smith marched up with the remainder of the detachment, and the whole body proceeded to Concord, where they arrived about 9 o'clock, without any thing further happening; but vaſt numbers of armed people were ſeen aſſembling on all the heights, while col. Smith, with the grenadiers and part of the light infantry remained at Concord to ſearch for cannon; and there he detached capt. Parſons with ſix light companies, to ſecure a bridge at ſome diſtance from Concord, and to proceed from thence to certain houſes, where it was ſuppoſed there was cannon and ammunition: capt. Parſons, in purſuance of theſe orders, poſted three companies at the bridge and ſome heights near it, under the command of capt. Lawrie of the 43d regiment, and with the remainder went and deſtroyed ſome cannon-wheels, powder and ball. The people ſtill continued encreaſing on the heights, and in about an hour after, a large body of them began to move to the bridge; the light companies of the 4th and 10th then deſcended and joined capt. Lawrie, the people continued to advance in great numbers, and fired upon the King's troops, killed three men, wounded four officers, one ſerjeant, and four private; upon which, after returning the fire, capt. Lawrie and his officers thought it prudent to retreat towards the main body at Concord, and were ſoon joined by two companies of grenadiers. When capt. Parſons returned with the three companies over the bridge, they obſerved 3 ſoldiers on the ground, one of them ſcalped, his head much mangled and his ears cut, though not quite dead, a ſight which ſtruck the ſoldiers with horror; capt. Parſons marched on and joined the main body, who were only waiting for his coming up to march back to Boſton. —

Col. Smith had executed his orders without oppoſition, by deſtroying all the military ſtores he could find: Both the colonel and major Pitcairn having taken all poſſible pains to convince the inhabitants that no injury was intended them, and that if they opened their doors when required to ſearch for the ſtores, not the ſlighteſt miſchief ſhould be done, neither had any of the people the leaſt occaſion to complain; but they were ſulky, and one of them even ſtruck major Pitcairn. Except upon capt. Lawrie at the bridge, no hoſtilities happened from the affair at Lexington, until

the troops began their march back. As ſoon as the troops had got out of the town of Concord, they received a heavy fire on them from all ſides, from walls, fences, houſes, trees, barns, &c. which continued without intermiſſion, till they met the firſt brigade with two field pieces near Lexington, ordered out under the command of lord Piercy to ſupport them: upon the firing of the field pieces, the people's fire was for a while ſilenced, but as they ſtill continued to increaſe greatly in numbers, they firing again as before from all places where they could find cover, upon the whole body, and continued ſo doing for the ſpace of 15 miles. Notwithſtanding their numbers, they did not attack openly the whole day, but kept under cover on all occaſions. The troops were very much fatigued, the greater part of them having been under arms all night, and made a march of upwards of forty miles before they arrived at Charleſtown, from whence they were ferried over to Boſton.

The troops had above 50 killed, and many more wounded. —Reports are various about the loſs ſuſtained by the country people; ſome make it very conſiderable, others not ſo much.

NORFOLK, May 25, 1775.

BY a gentleman of credit arrived in town from the northward, on Friday evening laſt, we are informed, that the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq was elected Preſident of the Grand Congreſs, and Charles Thompſon, Eſq; Secretary;—that the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; Agent for ſeveral Provinces, had lately arrived from England, and was unanimouſly appointed by the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, one of the Delegates for that Province, as was alſo the Hon. Thomas Willing, Eſq;—that Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; had not thought proper to make his appearance in the Congreſs; — that the Aſſembly at Philadelphia, who are now ſitting, had granted their Chamber in the State-houſe, for the uſe of that Moſt Honorable Body, and had themſelves adjourned to another apartment; — that great military preparations were making in that city, and that even that peaceable worthy ſect called Quakers, had caught the fire of martial zeal and formed themſelves into two companies;— that the county of Northampton, one of the back counties of the province, had ſubſcribed very largely for the ſupport of a body of men to be raiſed for the defence of American freedom;—that New-Jerſey had been all in motion upon a report of the ſoldiers being landed at Middletown-point; — that each county in that province had provided a magazine of arms and ammunition; — that the New-Yorkers had become greatly united, and had removed ſeveral of the cannon from the battery to places of greater ſafety; — that after holding a conference with a deputation from the Philadelphia Committee, they had returned the keys of the cuſtom-houſe, and continued their trade as uſual, except to the non-aſſociating colonies; — that Mr. Watts, one of the Council had fled for England, and that Mr. Rivington, the miniſterial printer, had been brought upon his marrow-bones before the Committee.

Laſt week were received the donations of the county of Spotſylvania, conſiſting of 128 caſks of flour, once intended to have been ſhipped for the unhappy ſufferers at Boſton; but ſuch is the barbarous policy of the times, and ſuch the cruel perſecution of thoſe brave people, that even acts of charity towards them are conſtrued into rebellion, and the compaſionate donations of ſiſter colonies become the objects of ſeizure by a high handed ſtretch of unlawful power. All that can now be done is, to diſpoſe of them to the beſt advantage, and tranſmit the monty to the Delegates for the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and for that purpoſe the donations of Spotſylvania are now lodged in the hands of the chairman of this borough Committee.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Portſmouth near Boſton we learn, that the moſt certain accounts he has been able to obtain, make the killed and wounded among the regulars exceed 500; — that an army of provincials to the number of 30,000 was aſſembling under the command of general Putman of Connecticut, an experienced officer who ſerved all the laſt war;—that great numbers of fiſhing veſſels that were juſt ready to ſail before the battle, are now hauled up in conſequence of it, many of the men having taken to arms;—that after the battle a detachment marched to attack the 100 regulars quartered at Marſhfield; but being countermanded until further orders, the regulars in the mean time found means to eſcape by water to Boſton;—that the father of Hicks, the tory printer in Boſton, was killed in the late battle (ſuch are the horrors of a civil war) bravely fighting for that glorious cauſe, from which his degenerate ſons (the printer, and a ſurgeon at Marſhfield) had been debauched by miniſterial promiſes of honor and reward;— that one Manshaw, the officer who directed Yankey Doodle to be played up when the troops began their march, was wounded in the jaw by a ball that went in at one cheek and out at the other;—that many of the inhabitants of the ſea-port towns, had provided huts and cottages for their families to retire to upon any emergency;—and that all ranks and degrees of men were reſolutely determined to defend themſelves and their country to the laſt extremity.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from New-York we learn, that a body of the American troops, under the command of Col. ARNOLD had taken Tyconderoga, ſo famous laſt war for the defeat of general Abercrombie, by which means the provincials have cut off the communication between Canada and the New-England governments—that no proviſions were ſuffered to go to Boſton—that the inhabitants were not allowed by General Gage to remove their effects into the country, and on that account many of them had remained in the town,—that the New-Yorkers had craved the advice of the Congreſs what ſteps they ſhould take upon the arrival of any troops at that city; to which the Congreſs had replied, that they ſhould ſuffer the troops to land and to build barracks but not allow them to fortify themſelves — that the Honourable Henry Cruger Eſq; had ſailed for England, and Cooper, Rivington and ſome others had taken refuge on board the King Fiſher ſloop of war — that two of the regulars in New York had deſerted to the provincials then in that city, but being by ſome means re-taken, they were demanded by ſome officers in the American ſervice, and the commanding officer of the regulars thought proper to deliver them up — that the forces from Connecticut, finding no occaſion for their aſſiſtance in New-York, had returned home — and that in Philadelphia there were four companies formed entirely of Quakers.

The delegates for Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut, on their way to the congreſs, were received a few miles from New-York by a prodigious concourſe of people of all ranks, and eſcorted into the city by near 1000 men under arms.

Mr. Holt,

THE reſtraining bill which has lately come to hand and has been read twice in the houſe of commons enacts, it ſeems, that "no commodities enumerated in the navagation act, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the colonies above-mentioned, ſhall be ſent into any other colony, or ſhipped for any other place than Great-Britain, or the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies. — If any ſhip ſails with goods on board, as above deſcribed, without certificates of the ſame from the cuſtom-houſe, the ſhip to be forfeited.—No wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities whatſoever (except horſes, victuals, and linen cloth, the produce of Ireland, imported directly from thence) ſhall be imported into any of the ſaid colonies, unleſs ſuch goods ſhall be "bona fide" ſhipped in Great-Britain, under forfeiture thereof and the veſſel. Except the commodities to be by law imported from the Britiſh Weſt-Indies.—This act to ceaſe, when the governor of a province, and the majority of a council make it appear, that order and obedience to the laws are reſtored." Thus all intercourſe between one colony and another is to be at an end after the firſt of July. Quere, What number of tenders will be neceſſary to compel obedience to this act? whether it will not be highly prudent for the merchants to arm their veſſels, and by force keep off theſe petty pirates? whether it will not be highly proper that the preſent WORTHY judge of the Admiralty ſhould be waited upon, and informed that a condemnation of any veſſel by virtue of the above act of parliament, will be attended with dangerous, perhaps fatal conſequences to himſelf?

I am, Sir,
Yours &c.
A. B.

Mr. HOLT,

MANY of us poor men are deſirous to do our country all the ſervices in our power, at this time of threatening danger. We are deſirous to form ourſelves into companies and be perfected in military diſcipline; but we are always frightened at the expence: drums, colours, and other things we muſt be in advance for. Now pray Sir, can you tell me what has become of all the FINES, which in ſo great abundance have been laid for a number of years paſt? Would it not be proper we poor folks ſhould ſometimes know ſomething about the diſpoſal of them? Would it not be full better, if they were applied to defray the neceſſary expences of the militia, than ſunk in the pockets of the Lord knows who, and applied to purpoſes the Lord knows what. As a poor man, I therefore requeſt ſome account of them from any gentleman that will pleaſe to give it. I am, Mr. Printer, a friend to my country as well as other people, altho' I may not be ſo wiſe as ſome of my neighbours, nor ſo able to purchaſe the means of defending it as other folks are, ſince it is my lot, Sir, to fall under the character of

A POOR MAN.

Edenton, (North-Carolina) May 2, 1775.

YESTERDAY being the Anniverſary of king Taminy the tutelar Saint of America, the ſame was obſerved here, by the American gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood, with great ſpirit, order and decorum. A dinner, conſiſting of 135 diſhes, arranged in ſeveral diviſions of 45 each, was provided by the patriotic gentlemen; to which every ſtranger and friend to liberty was invited. The day was celebrated with every mark of feſtivity and cheerfulneſs, worthy of freemen, who, by their ſeveral and animated toaſts, juſtly expreſsed their abhorrence of the tyrannical meaſures carrying on by wicked men in Great-Britain; and at the ſame time not forgeting, but entertaining the moſt lively ſenſe of gratitude for thoſe heroes, who have ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their very great and conſummate abilities in favour of the American cauſe. To add to the joyfulneſs of this day, all the American gentlemen were habited in the garb of the Indian King, whoſe memory they celebrated; and carried with them in their proceſſion the primitive arms of Indians. King Taminy was repreſented by a worthy citizen of this town, Joſeph Blount, Eſq; who ſupported his part with great vivacity and good humour: The whole concluded with a grand war dance, in which King Taminy perfectly convinced every ſpectator, he entered into the true ſpirit of the character he was perſonating. The following are the toaſts given out on that day, viz.

1. To the pious and immortal memory of King Taminy, the tutelar Saint of America, not forgeting his generous protection and patronage to Britons and others in their infant ſtate. 2. To America, which gave birth to ſo good and virtuous a King, from whoſe humanity we to this day owe peace, plenty and happineſs. 3. To our Sovereign George the III. while adviſed by truly patriotic counſellors and miniſters. 4. The Queen, and the royal progeny. 5. To all virtuous and liberal defenders of the ſacred cauſe of American rights, and a ſpeedy repeal of all unconſtitutional acts of parliament meant to bind America. 6. The Duke of Glouceſter. 7. The Duke of Cumberland. 8. The Duke of Richmond. 9. Lord Chatham. 10. Lord Camden. 11. Lord Temple. 12. Marquis of Rockingham. 13. The good Biſhop of St. Aſaph. 14. Governor Johnſton. 15. The Lord Mayor of London. 16. Col. Barre. 17. Mr. Edmund Burke. 18. Mr. Dempſter. 19. Mr. Dunning. 20. The patriotic loyal and generous body of merchants, whether reſiding in Great-Britain, Ireland or America, who have adopted the cauſe of America, and defended her rights againſt thoſe oppreſſive acts of parliament which have been formed againſt her. 21. To the Jamaica aſſembly, for their ſenſible and moſt ſpirited remonſtrance to the King in favour of America. 22. To all friends over the globe who wiſh the freedom of America. 23. To our worthy delegates of the continental congreſs. 24. A happy concluſion of this day, and a joyous celebration of it again in its next ſucceeding anniverſary.

Fredericksburgh, Committee Chamber, Saturday the 29th of April, 1775.

AT a council of one hundred and two members, delegates of the provincial convention, officers and ſpecial deputies of fourteen companies of light horſe, conſiſting of upwards of ſix hundred well armed and diſciplined men, friends of conſtitutional liberty and America, now rendezvouſed here in conſequence of an alarm occaſioned by the powder being removed from the country magazine in the city of Williamſburg, in the night of Thurſday the 21ſt inſtant, and depoſited on board an armed ſchooner, by order of his Excellency the Governor.

The council having before them the ſeveral matters of intelligence reſpecting this tranſaction, and particularly a letter from the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; ſpeaker of the late houſe of burgeſſes of Virginia, received here laſt night by an expreſs deſpatched to Williamſburg for the purpoſe of gaining intelligence, informing that the gentlemen of the city of Williamſburg and neighbourhood have had full aſſurances from his Excellency, that this affair ſhall be accommodated, and adviſing that the gentlemen aſſembled here ſhould proceed no further at this time, this council came to the following determination, and offer the ſame as their advice to thoſe public ſpirited gentlemen, friends to BRITISH LIBERTY and AMERICA, who have honoured them by this appointment. Highly condemning the conduct of the governor on this occaſion, as impolitic, and juſtly alarming to the good people of this colony, tending to deſtroy all confidence in government, and to widen the unhappy breach between Great-Britain and her colonies, ill timed and totally unneceſſary, conſider this inſtance as a full proof that no opinion which may be formed of the good intentions of a governo in private life can afford ſecurity to our injured and oppreſſed country, but that obedience to arbitrary, miniſterial mandates, and to a moſt oppreſſive and tyrannical ſyſtem of government, muſt be the fatal line of conduct to all his Majeſty's preſent ſervants in America; at the ſame time juſtly dreading the horrors of a civil war, influenced by motives of the ſtrongeſt affection to our fellow-ſubjects of Great-Britain, moſt ardently wiſhing to heal our mutual wounds, and therefore preferring peaceable meaſures whilſt the leaſt hope of reconciliation remains, do adviſe that the ſeveral companies now rendezvouſed here do return to their reſpective homes. But conſidering the juſt rights and liberties of America to be greatly endangered by the violent and hoſtile proceedings of an arbitrary miniſtry, and being firmly reſolved to reſiſt ſuch attempts at the utmoſt hazard of our lives and fortunes, do now pledge ourſelves to each other to be in readineſs, at a moment's warning, to re-aſſemble, and by force of arms to defend the laws, the liberty, and rights of this, or any other ſiſter colony, from unjuſt and wicked invaſion. Ordered that expreſſes be diſpatched to the troops aſſembled at the bowling green, and alſo to the companies from Frederick, Berkley, Dunmore, and ſuch other counties as are now on their march, to return them thanks for their cheerful offers of ſervice, and to acquaint them with the determination now taken.

GOD SAVE THE LIBERTIES OF AMERICA.

The foregoing determination of council having been read at the head of each company, was cordially and unanimouſly approved.

NORFOLK, May 24, 1774.

For CHARTER to any PART of EUROPE.

THE ſhip Polly, Capt. Ralph Elliot; burthen about 470 hhds, has made but one voyage to the Weſt-Indies, and is exceedingly well fitted. For terms apply to ſaid maſter or (tf)
GREENWOGD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, May, 20, 1775.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale, Madeira wine three years old of New-York quality, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks; Barbadoes and Grenada rum. (tf)
GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH

Norfolk, May 21, 1775.

LOST laſt Wedneſday in Lynhaven bay, a new moſes built BOAT. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcribers ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward.

(1) BROWN & WARDROP.

WAS ſtolen on Monday the 15th of May 1775, from the ſhip Randolph, lying at City Point on James River, a clincher built YAWL boarded with elm; 18 feet long, rows with 5 oars, the gunwales primed a dark ſtone colour, the ſtern painted red, turpentine on the outſide and tarred in the inſide, was launched a day or two before the ſhip left England. Whoever delivers the ſaid BOAT to Mr. Sprowl at Gosport or to the ſubſcriber on board the ſaid ſhip, ſhall be ſufficiently rewarded. The above BOAT was carried off by 5 ſailors belonging to the ſaid ſhip. I forewarn all maſters of ſhips and others from harboring, entertaining or employing the ſaid ſeamen.

1 JOHN M'NABB.

Norfolk, May 4, 1775

THE partnerſhip of Harmanson and Harvey being diſſolved, all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to be ſpeedy in payment, and thoſe that have any accounts againſt the partnerſhip are deſired to bring them in to

WILLIAM HARVEY,

Who has for ſale, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira Wine of the New-York Quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Bar Iron, and Wheat Fans, alſo, a pair of Lead Pumps for a Veſſel.

LONDON, March 20.

General Burgoyne's ſpeech in the houſe after his appointment to act in America, along with the generals Clinton and Gunning, under general Gage.

FROM the time I have been under orders to ſerve in America, I have thought it an unbecoming part to give my voice as a judge in any American queſtion; but having taken ſome ſhare in the debates of the laſt year, which have been miſrepreſented, and having appeared in ſome diviſions this year, before I had any knowledge or ſuſpicion of my deſtination, I anxiouſly wiſh to take this occaſion to explain the motives upon which I have invariably acted; and notwithſtanding the exhauſted ſtate of the debate, I riſe with confidence in the houſe, that they will give that indulgence to my ſituation, which I ſhould have little claim to upon any other pretenſions.

Sir, I think an explanation the more neceſſary, becauſe both without doors and within, alluſions and references are making continually, to the ſentiments of thoſe who are to act in the military department; a very important but very unenviable lot.

In ſome of the licentious printers of the times there have not been wanting ſuggeſtions to the public, that a ſanguinary miniſter had choſen the generals beſt fitted by their inclinations to carry havoc and deſtruction through the continent of America. Within theſe walls we have been treated very differently indeed; we have found an attention, a reſpect, a favour of opinion and expreſſion, that has imprinted upon my mind, and I am perſwaded equally upon the minds of my colleagues, a ſincere ſatisfaction, and a deep ſenſe of gratitude to gentlemen on all ſides of the houſe: But ſtill, Sir, I have obſerved through the courſe of the debate, an opinion to prevail, that a great latitude of orders is to be given, and that in acting under ſuch latitude, we ſhall be influenced by the ſpeeches we hear in this place, ſome of which are ſuppoſed to convey the moſt inflammatory ideas, others, ideas of the moſt humiliating conceſſion. I do not know, Sir, that any ſuch latitude will be given, at leaſt it will hardly extend to my inferior ſtation. —— The utmoſt merit I ſhall be able to claim in this expedition will probably be that of an attentive, an aſſiduous, circumſcribed obedience.

But I can ſpeak with confidence of thoſe under whom I am to leave this country, as well as of the high and reſpectable officer who now commands in America: Such men will not want the oratory of this houſe, to give a due tone to their ſpirit or their humanity.

A noble ſentiment fell from an honorable gentleman in my eye (col. Barré) that bravery and compaſſion were aſſociate virtues; may they remain blended on the minds of every military man in America, let a perſuaſion uniformly prevail, that upon a review of our conduct hereafter by our diſpaſſionate and impartial countrymen, our bravery will be judged by the teſt of our compaſſion. Should we inevitably be made the inſtruments of puniſhment, let every action of the unhappy conflict be directed and marked by that temper, which ever ought to diſcriminate the correction of the ſtate, from the ſudden and impetuous impulſe of paſſion and revenge; but with theſe principles at the heart of every ſoldier, and theſe there will be, for there is a charm in the very wanderings and dreams of liberty that diſarms an Engliſhman's anger; with theſe principles at the heart, care muſt be taken that the honour, the aſcendency, the impreſſion of the Britiſh arms, be not inſulted or diminiſhed in the hands of thoſe to whom they are intruſted; and while we remember we are contending againſt fellow-ſubjects and brothers, it muſt not be forgot that we are contending in the criſis and for the fate of the Britiſh empire.

An honorable young member on the other ſide (Mr. Acland) who has entered into the army with a zeal which juſtly entitles him to the eſteem of every officer, and whoſe parliamentary ſpirit and talents have this day proved him a moſt valuable acquiſition to this houſe, aſked early in the debate whether it could be ſuppoſed theſe Americans who denied the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, would accept the mode of taxation propoſed by theſe reſolutions? I believe they will not; and I differ ſo far with him upon this occaſion as to ſay I do not like the reſolution the worſe upon that account: While it holds out conciliation to thoſe who wiſh to return to obedience and fidelity, and muſt be accepted by all rational men and well intentioned ſubjects; the refuſal of it will be as explicitly and deciſively declaratory, as any manifeſto could expreſs, of the principles on which they act who continue to reſiſt, and puts the diſpute on clear ground.

In foreign war, the conſcience of the quarrel belongs to the ſtate alone. The ſoldier draws his ſword with alacrity: the cauſe in which he engages reſts between God and his Prince, and he wants no other excitements to his duty, than ſuch as the glory of his country, perſonal honor, and juſt ambition will ſuggeſt. In civil diſcord (without inquiring caſuiſtically, whether in any, or in what poſſible caſe, a military ſervant of the crown can be juſtified in declining a ſervice to which he is legally commanded) I believe, a conſideration of the cauſe will find its way to the breaſt of every conſcientious man; and in the execution of his duty, he will find ſorrow and remorſe on one ſide, or ſatisfaction and inward comfort on the other, according to the private judgment he entertains. I perceive gentlemen on every ſide of the houſe, acknowledge the truth of this general obſervation; I ſhall be aſtoniſhed if any gentleman denies a particular application of it. — Is there a man in England (I am confident there is not an officer or ſoldier in the King's ſervice) who thinks not the parliamentary rights of Great-Britain, a cauſe to fight for, to bleed and die for? Sir, I will aſſert, that the profeſſed advocates of America have never ventured to meet this argument fairly; they have always ſhifted it to collateral enquiries, accuſation, recrimination and examination of the meaſures by which we have been led into our preſent dilemma. Paſt errors may be great and manifeſt; every adminiſtration for theſe ten years paſt may have had their ſhare. It is not my preſent purpoſe to juſtify any. Enquiries may be very proper at a proper time: but as a member of parliament, I hold myſelf indiſpenſibly called upon to take up the queſtion upon this important NOW, this unparalleled moment in the Engliſh hiſtory, when we tamely ſuffer government to be ſuſpended, when we ſit here the mere ſhadow of authority, the phantom of a parliament, aſſembled only to lament the ſubſtance we have loſt, and to propoſe and ſubtiliſe queſtions of our own impotency.

Another method of evading a debate upon the true merits of this queſtion, has been, to confound the underſtanding. Ingenious men will run changes upon real and virtual repreſentation, external and internal taxes, revenue and regulation, till one's head grows dizzy with diſtinctions, and the moſt groſs abſurdities and contradictions, become for a moment ſpecious; — But it is not in rhetoric or ſophiſtry to argue the great rational majority of the people of England, out of the plain, ſimple propoſition which is contained in the declaratory act of the 6th of the preſent King. The reaſon of the nation has been long convinced; the trial now only is, whether we have ſpirit to ſupport our conviction.

Sir, if the whole body of the kingdom does not rouſe at this alarm, and ſhake off that torpitude under which our public ſpirit has long ſhamefully languiſhed; if every claſs and diſtinction of men do not join in this great cauſe; if our merchants and manufacturers do not in one inſtance take example from the Americans, and render it glorious by adapting it to a better cauſe; if they do not feel inſult and affront in the ſuſpicion, that while one country dares the interruption of commerce to effectuate her chimerical claims, the other will not exert equal fortitude to vindicate her fundamental rights; if this be our wretched ſtate, I agree that the ſooner a formal ſurrender is made the better; let Great-Britain revert to her primitive inſignificancy in the map of the world, and the congreſs of Philadelphia be the legiſlature to diſpence the bleſſings of empire. Let us ſpare the blood of our ſubjects, let us ſpare the treaſures of the ſtate; but let us at the ſame time confeſs, we are no more a people.

After this avowal of my principles it might be thought, that I ſought the ſituation in which I am going to be employed. I publicly declare I did not ſeek it. I will take leave to ſay on the part of my colleagues, it was ſought by none of us, but it was accepted with that ſubmiſſion which is due from ſervants of the crown, and with that ſenſe of gratitude to his Majeſty which the importance of the truſt required. I feel an additional call of gratitude on my own part, for the honor my name receives in being claſſed with thoſe of the diſtinguiſhed officers to whom I have alluded.

I will treſpaſs no longer upon the time of the houſe; with the ſentiments I have expreſſed I take leave of all American queſtions; with theſe ſentiments I ſhall take leave of my country; I ſhall endeavor to maintain them in arguments if admitted to any intercourſe in America. I ſhall enforce them to the beſt of my power if called upon to act in the line of my profeſſion; conſcientiouſly convinced that upon the due ſupport of them, both here and on the other ſide the atlantic, the exiſtence of this country and conſtitution, directly, emphatically, and concluſively depends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORFOLK, May 17, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, Jamaica and Barbados ſpirit, Barbados common rum, moloſſes, Madeira wine of the New-York quality, of the vintage 1772. South-Carolina rice, and the beſt ſhip bread. (1) GEORGE ABYVON.

NORFOLK, May 16, 1775.

AS the Copartnerſhip of INGLIS and LONG will expire on the 31ſt inſtant, thoſe indebted to them, whoſe accounts are due, are requeſted to make payment at the enſuing meeting of the merchants: And all perſons who have any demands againſt them are requeſted to bring them in, and they will be paid.

INGLIS & LONG.

N. B. The buſineſs will be carried on after the 31ſt inſtant, on account and in the name of

(6) 50 SAMUEL INGLIS.

PORTSMOUTH, May 15, 1775.

TO BE SOLD

ON the premiſes to the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 9th day of June, 1775. if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, by virtue of bills of ſale and a deed in truſt from Mr. Samuel Long: About 50 acres of land known by the name of Smith's landing, whereon the ſaid Samuel Long now lives; pleaſantly ſituated and lying on James river nigh Newport News in Warwick county, on which there is a valuable fiſhing place, a good dwellinghouſe, kitchen, ſmokehouſe and other houſes entirely new. One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid immediately, and the remainder the firſt of January next.

Immediately after the ſale of the ſaid land, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder for ready money; A negro man, a valuable negro wench and her two children, four indented ſervants, viz. a houſe carpenter, a wheel wright, a ſawyer and a farmer; ten valuable draught of oxen, two good horſes, one double and ſingle chair with harneſs, three carts, two timber carriages, a carrylog, ſeveral ſaws and axes, and ſundry wheel-wright and carpenters tools, &c. a great variety of houſehold and kitchen furniture; conſiſting of ſilver table ſpoons, ſilver ſalts, mahogany tables, chairs, bed-ſteads, feather-beds, blankets, &c.

Alſo the ſaid Mr. Samuel Long's right to cut the timber now remaining on about 800 acres of land in ſaid county, which ſaid Mr. Samuel Long purchaſed of Mr. James Raſkow; together with a variety of plank, ſtaves and ſcantling, &c.

The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL KERR, & Co.

NEW MILL CREEK, May 11, 1775,

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, 14 head of HORSES and MARES of different ſizes, ages, colours and prices. 50—51 MALACHI MAUND.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in Brunſwick county near Hicksford, a likely negro man named DAVID, about 22 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high. He was taken out of Norfolk gaol the 8th of this month (May) and made his eſcape that night. He had on a negro-cotton jacket, check ſhirt, old hat, old black breeches, worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes with ſteel buckles. He has loſt a piece of his left ear near the middle, and one of his great toes is off; is of a yellow complexion, ſlow of ſpeech, paſſes the roads in public, under pretence of being after ſome buſineſs; often changes his name and denies his maſter. As he has been much uſed to the water, he will endeavor to get on board ſome veſſel. I do therefore forewarn all captains and maſters of veſſels from harboring the ſaid ſlave at their peril. Whoever ſhall apprehend him and bring him to me ſhall be rewarded by their humble ſervant,

(2) 50 EDMUND WILKINS.

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Market-Houſe; where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted at 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after. —— All Kinds of Printing-Work executed in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition; and BOOKS bound in a neat Manner, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.